THURSTON C… …W COALITION VOLUME 1, NUMBER 9 SE-1 FEBRUARY 1991

FREE

SPECIAL PEACE EDITION

WORKS IN PROGRESS

This issue produced by the Olympia Anti-Intervention Coalition

by Gregory Bye

Hear Much About Peace?

America's mass media (radio, television, and print), is biased in their treatment of the news. The vast majority of the coverage of events falls within a narrow range of opinion; generally reflecting those of America's privileged and powerful. Other points of view are given but a fraction of the attention, and not treated with the same seriousness. In this article, we will discuss ,in general, why this is so. But first, let us briefly look at the mass media's coverage of the present war in the Persian Gulf in order to get an idea of the media's narrow bias.

To gain some insight, we'll go back to the period between the start of the crisis, and just prior to the time the bombs began falling on Iraq. During these five months there were two positions emanating from Washington,DC on how best to resolve the situation. One held that strict economic sanctions, backed by a strong military presence in the region, should be placed on Iraq, to persuade that country to withdraw from Kuwait. This was the soft-line. The hard-line was to drive Iraq out of Kuwait with military force. These were the limits of the official debate, and the vast majority of the media coverage fell within these bounds. Other positions were not given serious consideration by the mass media. Included were those based on the notion that the United States had long ago forfeited any claims to legitimacy as a moral and/or objective political player in the region (1); and should,therefore, remove all of its military personnel and weapons of destruction.

love

On January 16 of this year the United States-led allied forces began bombing Iraq, on orders by Bush. Since then,the range of officially sanctioned opinion has narrowed to virtual uniformity.It seems that since we are now at war, we must support the president's decision. (For an obvious example of this, see the January 17th editorial in *The Olympian*.) Furthermore, there is the disturbing double-standard that the mass media applies in its coverage on the victims of the war. For instance, while Iraq's terrorist missile attacks on civilians in Tel Aviv receive a vast amount of coverage, the far more precarious plight of Iraqi victims does not. Why are there no headline stories that focus on the tens of thousands of Iraqi refugees pouring into Jordan, Turkey, and Iran; along with those that inform us of downed allied pilots and victims of Hussein's terrorism?

Now we will turn the question of why the mass media treats the news within such narrow bounds. To understand this, we must first realize what interests own and control the industry. Professor Ben H. Bagdikian, in his book *The Media Monopoly* (2) wrote that,as of 1987, only 23 corporations controlled America's mass media. In 1983, the number had been 50; today it is around 10. These corporations operate under the tried and true formula of taking control of an industry, and its market, by establishing a monopoly. A monopoly being, in general, a few strong players destroying their weaker competitors. The lack of competition helps ensure high rates of profit for the few participants (3). In the mass media industry, revenues are not generated through sales at newsstands--in fact they lose money there--or through viewer and listener ratings. Rather, the profits are made through the sale of advertising; most of which is sold to other corporations and businesses.

Why are there no headline stories that focus on the tens of thousands of Iraqi refugees pouring into Jordan, Turkey, and Iran . . .

Businesses and corporations have a vested interest in maintaining the present global political and economic situation where most countries in the world are subject to a great deal of control by multinational corporations and Western banking interests. The United States is committed to protecting this arrangement from threats such as people claiming the right to control the natural resources and industries that are on their land, but controlled by outside interests (4). If America's mass media ever began covering the news in a manner that went outside the corporate framework, and thereby reveal the truth of the global arrangement, significant numbers of people might begin demanding fundamental changes. But before that could happen, corporations and business interests would stop buying advertising from them (5).

No doubt, the subject of corporate-control of the mass media is one of great concern for those of us trying to stop the present war in the Middle East, and U.S. interventionist policies. However, we must not let such things as distortions of the news and double-standards weaken us. Rather, we should become more aware of the mass media's slanted treatment of the news, and the underlining reasons, and use this knowledge to make our peace campaign stronger. One suggestion I have is to locate other, more objective sources of media, and compare their coverage of events with those of the American mass media. We could then prepare reports on our find-

(continued on back page)

Protest -- What is Appropriate?

Ron Jacobs

The week of January 12-18 saw some of the largest and most dramatic demonstrations in Olympia's history. Their portrayal in the mainstream media varied between "ugly" and laudatory. The exuberance and anxieties of the young and the wisdom and caution of those with more years behind them were in evidence at all gatherings. Differences did arise, however, regarding the tone and style of the actions. Some in the movement considered the protests too militant, while others didn't think they were militant enough.

The predominantly young crowd who walked out of school (from middle schols, high schools, and colleges), and led the occupation of the House chambers Tuesday the 15th have come under the most criticism. As members of the antiwar movement, we should wholeheartedly support them -- our fellow activists. Not only are they risking trouble with school authorities (and their parents) to express their opposition to the war, they face the very real danger of being called upon to fight it. Their sense of horror, fear, and desperation must be respected and given room to express itself.

The powers that be have no right defining direct action as violent. Not when they are raining death on the people of the Middle East.

There is room for all forms of protest, from letter writing and vigils to direct action. Those who prefer calmer and more private forms of protest need to remember that direct action is as legitimate and purposeful as a prayer vigil or letter writing campaign. At the same time, space and support for these quieter forms of protest should also exist. The powers that be have no right defining direct action as violent. Not when they are raining death on the people of the Middle East. Not when the direct action is directed against their designs for violence and mass murder against a whole nation.If the occupation of the House chambers had occurred in a similar situation in an Eastern European country, it would have been cheered. We shouldn't allow others to define how we protest this war. Yet we should keep in mind that to stop this war we need others -- many others -- to join us. Tolerance for all forms of dissent by all people in the peace movement must be encouraged and striven for. Creating unnecessary divisions over tactics only weakens us and assists the government in neutralizing the movement. ■

Ron Jacobs is a member of Olympia Anti-Intervention Coalition and CAAC.

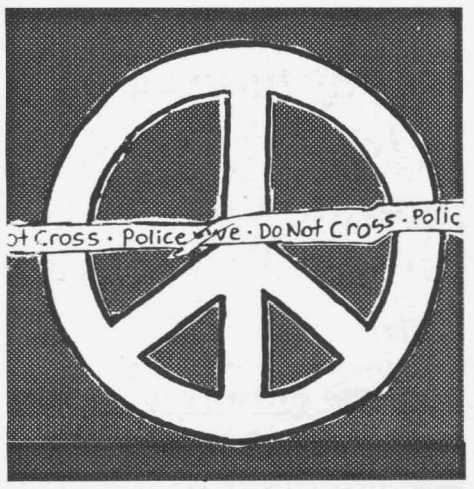
KINDER, GENTLER COPS?

by Bernadette Belfast

Scene: Olympia, downtown. The burgeoning anti-war movement is sponsoring a demonstration, the police block off the march route ahead of time and escort the demonstrators, acting as a buffer between the swelling mass of peace activists and scattered, flag waving war advocates along the way. No Chicago '68 here, right? No riot gear cops with tear gas or National guardsmen shooting at college students. That was the last big war, or was it?

On the night that the U.S. bombing of Iraq began, demonstrators in Eugene, OR. were teargassed. In New York city, cops on horseback trampled and beat a demonstration of high and middle school age students. On January 21, in Olympia, police attacked a demonstration, tackling one activist, and pulling a gun on another.

With the exception of these disturbing, undereported incidents, the police have generally been more cooperative with the movement this time around.



What does it mean? Are there really devout pacifists, anti-imperialists, and radical revolutionaries beneath those blue uniforms? No. Cops more than likely attend our demonstrations, but never when they're off-duty.

This kinder, gentler approach of the police in the 1990's isn't out of sympathy to the cause, it's a well planned, tactical response to growing anti-war activities. It appears that the authorities have learned from their mistakes in attempting to suppress opposition to the Vietnam War. During Vietnam, police tried to destroy the movement through brutal methods of intimidation. Beating demonstrators, using teargas, or even opening fire on people standing up for their rights were common tactics. Rather than scaring away activists, bumps, bruises, and bullets only strengthened their resolve by making the state's inhumane brutality more personal an experience.

So the movement of the nineties has brought activists a new challenge--kinder, gentler cops. Kinder, gentler cops use selective brutality and give the illusion that police and demonstrators are on the same side. On one hand it makes organizers' jobs easier when the police act as a buffer between fanatical, Bush supporters or traffic. However, we have to be wary of officers' overly friendly overtures. A quick reading of history reminds us that the role of the police is to protect the state and its benefactors (mostly rich, white men) so logically the police are inherently opposed to any movement for social or economic justice.

Kinder, gentler cop syndrome is based on the premise that demonstrations, as long as they are within the bounds of the state's rules, are a good outlet for people's frustrations and grievances with the government, social and economic systems, therefore they should go on but not be allowed to escalate. Kinder, gentler cop syndrome operates on the idea that after expressing their opposition to the war, people will become bored with political activism and begin to comply with the war. So the first way for activists to combat these new, police tactics is to keep up a constant, large scale presence. Our actions need to be creative, to keep people interested.

When attending actions, demonstrators will have continued interactions with the police, since neither of us seem to be going away. I offer the following as ways of dealing with kinder, gentler cops at demonstrations:

1) QUESTION AUTHORITY. A good example of the consequences of putting too much faith into a cop's promise is an incident that happened in the Capitol occupation. Police had promised demonstrators if they left the occupied House Chambers to attend a peace vigil, they would be allowed back in. However, once some demonstrators left, the police locked the Chamber entrances and refused to readmit the vigil participants. Finally, after spirited chants, heated negotiations, and the appearance of a sympathetic lawyer, the police kept their promise and allowed the protestors to return to the Chambers. We must keep incidents like this in mind when the cops at protests make seemingly beneficial promises to protestors. It is better to be wary of an officer's word than to be busted for blindly trusting a cop.

2) REMEMBER, ANYTHING YOU SAY TO A COP WILL BE USED AGAINST YOU. Prior to a demonstration it is common police practice to call the contact number on a poster advertising an action, in an attempt to find out protestors' plans. If your number is the contact phone, remember you are no t under any obligation to give information to the police. If you do chose to cooperate with the cops, tell them only the public information that is printed on the leaflet. Do not give away unpublicized plans for direct action or civil disobedience. Remember that civil disobedience and direct action can involve breaking the law and planning to do something illegal can also carry a weighty penalty. Conspiracy to commit an illegal act has been a charge used historically to railroad activists.

At demonstrations, police often approach highly visible organizers they perceive to be "leaders" (it is difficult for a hierarchically organized group, such as the police, to understand that people can be organized without leaders and followers). If an officer approaches you, asking if you are a leader and for information, gently remind the cop that there are no leaders and again only give public information. Also don't make promises about protestors behavior. Police often attempt to make activists promise that protestors won't take over an entire street on a march or block traffic. Remember, we are all thinking individuals with different ways of expressing our opposition to government policy. It only escalates tension between cops and demonstrators when an activist falsely reassures cops that people will follow police rules for conduct. The movement can't be controlled!

3) SUPPORT THOSE BRUISED BY KINDER, GENTLER COPS. Even if you don't want to participate in civil disobedience or direct action, it is important to attend these actions in a support/solidarity capacity. The more witnesses there are to an arrest, the less likely police are to use excessive physical force. Documentation of arrests with photographs and videotape is also important in discouraging police violence. Photographs and videotapes can be important evidence in trial proceedings. If cameras and crowds don't deter cops from attacking demonstrators, there are many ways activists can help support those brutalized by the police. First, publicity about police brutality is an important deterrent to further violence. Alternative media sources are good tools for providing an unbiased account of the action. Second the attacked activists will continue to need the movement's support and resources throughout the trial proceedings. Third, police often attack more militant actions. Even if you disagree with the demonstrators tactics it is important to support everyone's right to protest without getting beaten. Without support, activists will become isolated and alienated from the movement, which is exactly what the authorities want.

It appears that the authorities have learned from their mistakes in attempting to suppress opposition to the Vietnam War.

4) WE MUST EDUCATE OURSELVES ABOUT THE ROLE OF POLICE IN U.S. SOCIETY AND ACT IN SOLIDARITY WITH ALL THOSE AFFLICTED BY THE JUSTICE SYSTEM. Unfortunately, a bulk of my information for this article comes from being harassed by the police. However, I was able to deal with and respond to that harassment more effectively by educating myself about the tactics authorities use to weaken social justice movements. It is important for activists to know not only the history of resistance int he U.S., that we are all heirs to, but also to know the tactics of repression that were used to squash that resistance. A good primer on police tactics is *War At Home*, by Brian Glick. As the saying goes, know your enemy.

It is important to recognize that political activists are just one group the state considers its enemy and persecutes through its police and so-called justice system. As a movement, we need to support people who are brutalized or imprisoned because of their skin color, economic class, gender, age, cultural, or sexual orientation. We need to remember that our government is not only waging war against the people of the Middle East right now, but also against its own people. It's a long struggle, We can't afford to be misled by kinder, gentler cop syndrome. It's always better to be safe than sorry. ■

Bernadette Belfast is a pseudonym for a local citizen.

Musings on the Middle East War

Hector Douglas

The annexation of Kuwait was an "invitation card addressed to the USA" guaranteeing U.S. troops and "an infrastructure (airfields, depots, radar stations) considerably perfected and `gauged' to their (U.S.'s) measure," wrote Soviet commentator Alexander Bovin. "It is primarily Saddam Hussain that the Arab world has to thank for" establishing that precedent.(A) But Saddam Hussein did not stir up Desert Storm alone.

Last April, a Cairo newspaper reported that British, U.S. and Israeli media had escalated an anti-Iraq campaign to create "the climate for an imminent tripartite (U.S.-Israeli-British) aggression" against Iraq.(B) Israel had been thwarted in 1989 when Arab nations obtained reports "that Israel was in a state of maximum alert and found it likely that the objective was to strike Iraq." Subsequently Israeli intelligence agencies made "contacts with numerous European countries and the United States," and found willing partners.

Britain "expressed its readiness to supply Israel with British assault weapons and with modern British missiles for the purpose." In late 1989, Israel obtained a $700 million dollar British arms deal with a ten-year grace period.(B) Similar American arrangements have recently been made public to reward Israel's "restraint" in the face of Scud missile attacks.

The goal of the attack on Iraq "as stated by the President and any number of U.S. elected and appointed officials, is to reduce Iraq's military capabilities and disarm it." While a Trilateral Commission task force urged "linked nuclear, chemical and biological disarmament" in the Middle East, Iraq was requested to unilaterally disarm itself of chemical and conventional weapons by Senator Bob Dole in a visit to Iraq last April. Iraq "said it would comply with such a demand when Israel too disarmed their nuclear and chemical capabilities."(C)

Iraq emerged from the Iran-Iraq War as the preeminent Arab military power, but the broad flood plains of Mesopotamia lack strategic depth. With hostile neighbors in mountainous terrain to the west and the east (Iran and Syria) and Israel bristling with "100 nuclear warheads and ample means of delivering them throughout Iraq"(D), Iraq required a strong missile shield for its defense composed of intermediate range missiles. This threatened Israel's hegemony which "bases its strategy on being able to defeat any combination of Arab armies, under any circumstances."(E)

The American banking crisis and Kuwait's large holdings in the U.S. may also have played a role in pushing the conflict to war. Kuwait may have threatened to convert hundreds of billions of dollars in U.S. treasury bills and bonds and corporate holdings, effectively drop-kicking the U.S.

(continued next page)

Where Do We Go From Here?

Alan Brisley

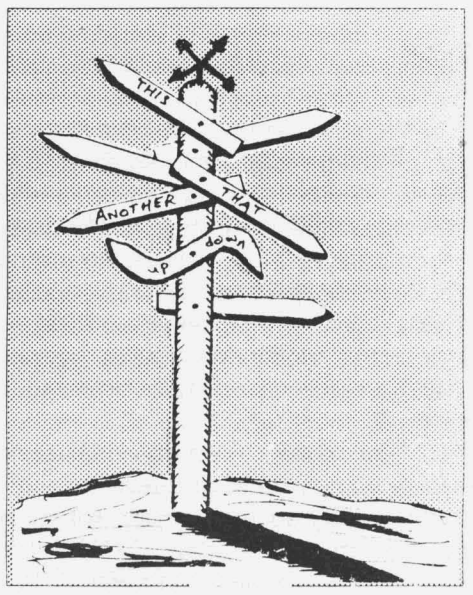
The peace activism organized by the Olympia Anti-Intervention Coalition (OAIC) and pushed forward by the events of the last few weeks has propelled us into a new stage of our movement. Many people are coming to events and meetings. They have a heightened or renewed sense of commitment to progressive change and peace activism. Many want to be doing more or want to become peace activists for the first time. Having successfully made as loud a statement as we are able to make at this time we now want to be organizing, building support, deepening our analysis and strengthening ourselves and our movement. Many of us are frustrated by the lack of organization, vision and experience that is manifesting at the meetings of our only umbrella anti-war group focused on the "gulf crisis". We are beginning to talk nasty, militant direct action versus grassroots community organizing. We are all feeling our individual and group powerlessness to effect global level insanity. Our main organizers are exhausted, not having taken time to eat well, rest, think, sleep and listen carefully to what our growing constituencies are saying. Many of us are struggling with depression as we face the news each day. It is a strange time, a weird blend of successes and failures. hopes and fears. All of this is natural and a sign of progress.

A strong spirit is alive in Olympia. We need to be aware of the dangers which are already surfacing out of our exhaustion, frustration and feelings of powerlessness. The two greatest dangers that we are facing at this moment are in-fighting and confusion about leadership and organization issues. We also need to guard against pushing too hard to make things happen too fast.

A strong spirit is alive in Olympia. We need to be aware of the dangers which are already surfacing out of our exhaustion, frustration and feelings of powerlessness.

In-fighting is nasty business and yet it is a somewhat natural response to our current condition. It is easy to fall into the trap of thinking, "If only everybody was a doing what I'm doing or what I think is the most important thing to do we could be winning this fight." It is also attractive to think, "We wouldn"t be powerless if we could all just do more and more and more." Frankly, this movement stinks when it comes to giving praise and recognition for the work we do. We always seem to have to tell people how they could have done it better or differently. We forget to thank people for their contributions. We forget to say what was done well and to compliment one another for our assorted talents. We commonly fail to acknowledge the fact that each of us is using our personal skills, commitment, intelligence, courage, money and available time to the very best of our ability. This needs to change. It is also a common past-time to blame our organizations, structures and leaders for our own feelings of disempowerment. Face it, we live in a greedy, consumer indoctrinated, mass-media hypnotized society that chooses war and lies to protect its comfort and its false sense of security. And we are not winning the fight for change right now. This reality is what the events of the last few weeks have brought home to us. It is a bitter pill to swallow. Don't put the blame for this upon our supporters or potential supporters (which is nearly everybody) or fellow activists. Don't blame yourselves for not doing more. In fact, blame of any kind tends not to empower anyone, unless they already have power over others. Blaming from a position of powerlessness tends to reinforce powerlessness.

The OAIC has done its best over the last months to educate and organize in this community. It has carried the ball for all of us who were choosing during that time not to be directly involved in the issue. It has done some things very well, some things fairly well and has left some things entirely unattended to that we all wish had gotten done. It is a fledgling organization that is rapidly outgrowing its skill and resource base. As a result, meetings tend to be overcrowded and cumbersome. This is very frustrating, especially to experienced organizers. As a result our most experienced people are dropping out to work on projects that are empowering to them personally. New people are also becoming frustrated. It is difficult to find out who has authority to give them training, orientation or tasks to work on. We seem to be in a potentially disasterous downward cycle. It isn't anyones fault but if we continue in our current direction we will thwart our own effectiveness. Why do the FBI's job for them?



The OAIC has been excellent at in-depth political/economic analysis of the war and at encouraging militant action. It has done well at organizing public demonstrations, especially this last one. Its educational work in the community has been good. We have poor marks in reaching across social, political and religious boundaries in the community to build coalition. Our organizational structure is weak and our group process skill level, as it manifests itself in our meetings, is low. There is confusion in our minds about the group's goals and strategies. Are we for making peace with justice in our community or are we focused on the global goal of stopping the gulf war? How are these related? What should the group's commitment to nonviolence be?

I urge patience at this time. We need to be forgiving of our weaknesses and start doing things to address them. There are many obstacles before us.

Lets not worry too much about the structure of our umbrella organization right now. The OAIC may decide to stick to its strongest suits rather than try to meet the community's need for a true coalition. Whatever happens, a movement is underway. Lets not try to impose a structure on it from the top down. As we pull ourselves together in small autonomous task groups a natural organizational structure will emerge that will meet our specific needs.

I personally want to encourage and help anyone or any group who wants to make use of community resources. If you have an idea but don't know where to start, give me a call and I will do my best to connect you with folks that can assist you. So far I know of groups organizing around peacekeeping and peacekeeper training, gulf crisis support groups, establishing a permanent peace camp and organization building/community organizer training. This is an exciting beginning. Please contact me, Alan Brisley, at 943-9788. ■

Alan is a community member and a participant in the Olympia Anti-Intervention Coalition.

(Musings, continued)

economy into a bank collapse. The Emir (with personal assets of $60 billion) might have payed Eurodollars to hire his mercenaries elsewhere if the U.S. did not return him to his palace. Whether real or perceived such a threat prompted the veto in 1983 of a Senate bill which would have required that Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other foreign investors disclose their U.S. holdings.(C)

U.S. military control of the Persian Gulf implies American commercial access to the ascendant economies of Western Europe and Japan, "plenary power over the price of oil," and the continued channeling of oil revenue surpluses into American and British institutions.(H) "It seems to us that the position of the Americans has been war, war, war from the very beginning," said Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan.(E)

Kuwait's reluctance to accommodate Baghdad's proposed construction of a naval depot in the Persian Gulf highlights a rivalry between the U.S. and Iraq over military dominance and control of oil production and betrays a tight linkage between the U.S. and Kuwait. "Every single Iraqi I know believes that this is unjust--that this (Kuwait) is Iraq's outlet to the sea and that the British took it away because they wanted Iraq to be landlocked," said James Acon, former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia.(G) The dispute extended to Kuwait's overproduction of oil, Iraq's war debts presumed forgiven by Kuwait, and Kuwait's slant drilling of oil from Iraq's Rumaila oil fields.

"The entire Arab world had found Kuwait's defiant behavior . . . incomprehensible" according to Hassan. Not so incomprehensible when you consider that "those who defend the oil fort will have de facto control of an Arabian treasure beyond the dreams of Aladdin."(H) "The Kuwaitis were very cocky" said one of King Hussein's advisers. "They told us officially that the United States would intervene if there was trouble with Iraq."(F)

War is also a convenient diversion from the savings and loan scandal. The burgeoning federal debt will be monetized and Americans will pay for it through spiraling inflation, but they will have a more palatable reason for paying. "This President and the next must convince the people that the reasons for their being poorer each year is for other reasons than government corruption and spending....the most often used reason for 5000 years....we have to pay for the War."(C)

And finally the crisis enabled transformation of U.S. military forces "from a national defense force to an international mercenary army for hire....in order to avoid conversion of the economy from military to civilian purposes."(I) The Middle East threat will end, according to one political analyst, when the Andean leaders (Peru, Columbia and Bolivia) give the U.S. the go ahead to deploy U.S. troops for the "planned" drug wars in their countries.(C) With the end of the Cold War and troop withdrawals from Europe, the problem became where to send the troops next. ■

"The entire Arab world had found Kuwait's defiant behavior . . . incomprehensible"

(A) Gresh, A. *Middle East Report*. Nov/Dec 1990.
(B) AL-SHA'B. 3 Apr 90. Reprinted in JPRS-NEA 90-025, 2 May 90. (U.S. govt. microfiche on file at public libraries)
(C) *Hussein, Oil, cpi, S&L, Drug War*. 1991. K.C.& Assoc., 13510-A Aurora Ave. N., Suite 108, Seattle, Wa. 98133
(D) Browne, M.W. NY Times. 16 Nov 90. *Atomic Agency Invited by Iraqis for Inspections*. Reprinted in *"Hussein's Mythical Nukes"* available from K.C.& Assoc.
(E) *Iraqi Power and U.S. Security in the Middle East*. Pelletiere, S., et al. 1990. Strategic Studies Inst., U.S. Army War College. Reprinted in *"Hussein's Mythical Nukes."*
(F) Viorst, M. *New Yorker*. 7 Jan 1991.
(G) Katsiaficas, G. *Z Magazine*. Jan 1991.
(H) Ferguson, T. *The Nation*. 28 Jan 1991.
(I) Agee, P. Z Magazine. Nov 1990.

Hector, who just returned from the Aleutian Islands, has been active in Middle East concerns for a number of years, and he is a recent graduate. He also completed a documentary on toxic wate.

Works In Progress

Works In Progress is a community newspaper sponsored by the Thurston County Rainbow Coalition. Opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect those of the Rainbow Coalition or the WIP Editorial Board.

Keep those letters and cards coming. Correspondence and articles are always welcome. Send submissions to Works in Progress, PO Box 295, Olympia, WA 98507.

(Peace, cont. from page 1)
ings, and have them published in alternative media like *Works in Progress*, and others *. Also, even though the mass media is biased in their reporting, we should still make use of some of their services. These include: Letters to the editor, OP-ED's, and advertising space for messages. Furthermore, we should also realize that there are many decent, hard-working reporters employed by the mass media; who must operate within narrow parameters, or lose their jobs. ■

*The media group of the Olympia Anti-intervention Coalition is currently working on such a project. For more information call Stacy at 754-2320.

(1) Noam Chomsky, *Towards A New Cold War*. NY, 1982. Also, writings of Edward Said on the Middle East.
(2) Ben H. Bagdikian, *The Media Monopoly*. 2nd ed. Boston, 1987.
(3) Bagdikian, ch. 4; and Paul Baran and P. Sweezy, *Monopoly Capital*. NY, 1966.
(4) Gabriel Kolko, *Confronting The Third World: United States Foreign Policy, 1945-1980*. NY, 1988.
(5) Edward Herman and N. Chomsky, *Manufacturing Consent*. Ny, 1988.

Greg Bye is a member of the Olympia Anti-Intervention Coalition.

Thurston County Draft Counseling Center Helps You Protect Your Rights

Since the outbreak of war, the possibility of a draft has become very real. The Thurston County Draft Counseling Center provides factual information about how the draft works, personal options such as medical exemptions, conscientious objection, resistance, etc. as well as knowledge on how to protect your rights. This information is provided free of charge.

There are a number of introductory sessions scheduled over the next two months. Each session is the same, where general information will be discussed. Follow-up sessions can be arranged by calling the number below.

Introductory Sessions:

Monday, Feb 4 ..... 7:30 - 9:30 1st Christian Church (701 S. Franklin, Olympia) Koinonia Room
Tuesday, Feb 5 ..... 6:30 - 8:30 Olympia Timberland Library (9th & Adams) East Room
Wednesday, Feb 6 ... 6:30 - 8:30 The Evergreen State College CAB 108
Saturday, Feb 9 ..... 10 am - 12 noon 1st Christian Church (see above)
Monday, Feb 11 ..... 6:00 - 8:00 Lacey Community Church, 4501 19th (Between College & Golf Club Rd.)
Monday, Feb 18 ..... 7:30 - 9:30 1st Christian Church (see above)
Monday, Feb 25 ..... 6:00 - 8:00 Lacey Community Church (see above)
Monday, March 4 .... 7:30 - 9:30 1st Christian Church (see above)
Monday, March 11 ... 6:00 - 8:00 Lacey Community Church (see above)
Monday, March 18 ... 7:30 - 9:30 1st Christian Church (see above)
Monday, March 25 ... 6:00 - 8:00 Lacey Community Church (see above)

For more information or to arrange a follow-up session call the Thurston County Draft Counseling Center at 491-9093.

The Fellowship of Reconciliation will have meetings on February 17th and March 17th at St. John's Episcopal Church (19th and Capitol) in Olympia at 3 pm. FOR is dedicated to peace and all are invited to attend and participate.

Call 491-9093 for information.

News Items That Rarely Make The News

There is no coverage of the war, there's just coverage of the U.S. military -- Edward Said, *National Public Radio* 1/24/91

A curfew has been in effect in the Occupied Territories since January 17. Palestinians are not allowed to leave their homes. *New York Times*

"From Raytheon to Martin Marietta and McDonnell Douglas to General Dynamics, the stocks of military contractors...advanced sharply..." *New York Times* 1/24/91

Experimental drugs are being administered to soldiers on Middle East duty without their consent. The Pentagon said "it is not acceptable from a military standpoint to defer whatever might be a soldier's personal preference concerning a preventive or therapeutic treatment...." - *Storm Warning*

Only two members of Congress have family members serving in the Gulf and none of the top 20 Chief Executive Officers in the U.S. have *any* family members in the military.

The days following the outbreak of war saw intense and large demonstrations throughout the country from small towns and suburbs in New Jersey to Washington, D.C., the Bay Area, Olympia, Minneapolis, Missoula, Montana, and many other places.

January 19 - There were demonstrations against the war of 20,000 in Seattle, 100,000 in Washington, D.C., 100,000 in Berlin, 30,000 in San Francisco, 500,000 in Paris, and dozens of other cities also held actions.

The following week, demonstrations of over 250,000 were held in both Washington, D.C. and San Francisco. Protests also took place in Germany, France, and Madrid.

January 23 - ACT-UP and other New York activists took over the Stock Exchange and Grand Central station. Later in the day, activists interrupted broadcasts of CBS News and the MacNeil-Lehrer News Hour in protest of the corporate media coverup.

In Seattle, twelve to fifteen protestors tried to enter the KING, KOMO, and KIRO news stations in Seattle. Many were arrested.

In Bellingham, high school students have been able to ban military recruiters from at least one high school for the duration of the war.

This is just a sampling, if you hear of other actions from friends or in the news, please call the Anti-Intervention Coalition and let them know. (866-9231) ■

Resource List

Olympia Anti-Intervention Coalition
P.O. Box 1725
Olympia, WA. 98507
Meets every Wednesday at 7:30, usually at 321 N. Jefferson, Olympia - call for update, 866-9231.
Northwest Coalition Against U.S. Intervention in the Middle East - 527-7055 (Seattle)
Seattle Coalition for Peace in the Middle East - 632-7207
Fellowship Of Reconciliation (FOR) - 491-9093
Greens of Olympia - 866-2278

Student Oriented Groups

Evergreen Political Info Center (EPIC) - 866-6000 ext. 6144
Evergreen Peace Center - 866-6000 ext. 6098.

Draft Resistance, Veterans and Military Groups

Vietnam Veteran's Against the War/ Anti-Imperialist
4710 University Way NE #1612
Seattle, WA. 98105, (206) 292-1624
Draft and Military Counseling Hotline -- 1-800-86 - NO - WAR

Legal Assistance

National Lawyers Guild (Seattle) -- 622-5144

Good News Sources

Works In Progress-a local alternative paper, available for free around town or subscriptions for $25/yr. PO Box 295, Olympia, WA 98507
The Nation-national liberal/progressive magazine at local and Evergreen libraries
The Guardian-independent, radical, national newsweekly avaliable at Oly Food Co-Op, Counterpoint Books, and TESC Library
Z Magazine-monthly, progressive journal, available at Oly Food-Co-op, Counterpoint Books, and TESC Library
Peace News Network-alternative news network out of Seattle, P.O. Box 3193, Seattle, WA, 98114
Middle East Report (MERIP)-Progressive journal dealing with the Middle East, available at TESC Library.

Mourn The Dead
Organize the Living

Rally and March

Funeral procession to end the war

February 16
Noon
Sylvester Park to the Capitol
Bring Flowers

For Information call 866-9231